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Nippon Times

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MacArthur Requests Detailed Silk Report

To Ascertain Ability to Pay For Imports—3 Firms Ordered Dissolved

In order to ascertain the amount that can be diverted toward payment for Japanese imports of vital commodities, the Headquarters of the Supreme Commander of the Allied Occupation Forces issued a directive to the Japanese Government, on Saturday, requesting a report on the actual silk stock on hand as well as on its present and future output capacity.

The directive is seen by Yomiuri-Hochi to imply that all purchases of necessary goods which Japan must henceforth make should be paid for immediately and that in order to make this possible every effort should be directed toward productive activities.

The full text of the directive follows:

1. Reference is made to paragraph 3 of memorandum to the Imperial Japanese Government, dated October 9, 1945, Subject: "Import of Essential Commodities."

2. You will revoke such orders as have been issued that will result in the reduction of the areas devoted to growing of mulberry trees for the ultimate production of silk except for such areas as will clearly be more valuable for growing food than for growing mulberry trees.

3. You will furnish, by November 1, 1945, a statement containing the following:

a. The quality of silk, by grade and size, presently available that is suitable for export.

b. Estimate of raw silk production between November 1, 1944, and June 30, 1945.

c. Estimate of raw silk production between July 1 and December 0l, 1945.

d. The breakdown of the production forecasted in (a) and (b) above by grade and size.

The condition of the raw silk testing and conditioning laboratories and their ability to function. If the laboratories cannot function at this time, state when they will be in a position to do so.

Such information as will provide a complete understanding of the present and prospective position of the raw silk industry.

You will dissolve:

The Nippon Sanshi Tosei Kabushiki Kaisha Inc. (Japan Silk Controlling Company).

The Nippon Sanshi Seizo Kabushiki Kaisha Inc. (Japan Raw Silk Manufacturing Company.

c. The Kyoei Sanshi Kumiai (Mutually Prosperous Silk Reeling Company).

5. You will submit to this headquarters for approval, by November 1, 1945, your plans to establish a public agency composed of representatives of the various phases of the sericultural industry, whose function will include but are not limited to:

a. The coordination of technical problems within the industry.

b. The supervision of the testing and grading of silk.

c. Advising the sericultural industry of the quality, types and sizes of silk required for export.

You will prohibit the selection of anyone who has been an active exponent of militant nationalism and aggression for positions on this agency.

For the Supreme Commander:
H. W. ALLEN,
Colonel, A.G.D.,
Asst. Adjutant General.

GEN. GILES HEADS USASAF

Succeeds Spaatz Who Has Returned To Washington

Lt. Gen. Barney M. Giles has assumed command of the U. S. Army Strategic Air Forces, advance headquarters in Tokyo announced on Sunday.

Former Chief of Air Staff in Washington during the peak of the European war, and then Deputy Commander of the air force which bombed Japan into submission, Gen. Giles succeeds Gen. Carl A. Spaatz who has returned to Washington.

The U. S. Army Strategic Air Forces comprise the 20th Air Force under Lt. Gen. Nathan F. Twining, based in the Marianas, and the Eighth Air Force under Maj. Gen. Earl E. Partridge, based in the Ryukyus.

Moving Chinese Armies

The U.S. 10th Air Force is preparing to move two entire Chinese armies into the Communist-held North China, according to a San Francisco report on Friday. United Press said the troops' movement will start on Friday or Saturday and be finished within one month.

Allies Demand Report On Fishing Industries Run by Japanese in P.I.

The Supreme Headquarters of the Allied Forces on October 13 demanded the Japanese Government to present a detailed report on the fisheries in Philippine waters which for many years had been monopolized by Japan. Accordingly, the Japanese Government has started to compile a complete report on the fishing grounds, the quantity of fishes caught, fishing methods, the names and number of fishermen, drying process, method of pickling with salt, coastal fishing facilities and other matters together with maps, charts and graphs covering Japanese fishing activities in the Philippines area in the period from 1939 to 1945.

66,000 Were Nabbed By 'Thought' Police

6,000 Prosecuted in 17 Years Since 192—95 Per Cent Were Left Wingers

In the past 17 years since 1928 up to the present, 60,000 persons were arrested and 6,000 others prosecuted on various thought charges of whom 95 per sent were regarded by the authorities concerned as connected with left wing activities, the Asahi reports.

Taking into consideration the stipulations of the Potsdam Declaration and in accordance with the orders issued by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, the Japanese Government decided to abolish the Peace Preservation Law and other relative laws at the Cabinet meeting held on October 12.

Subsequently, the Justice Ministry has announced the abolition, effective from October 15, of all the laws, Imperial ordinances and ministerial ordinances concerning control of thought such as the protection and surveillance law for thought prisoners and the regulations relative to the application of the law; the regulations stipulating the treatment of thought prisoners on provisional release; the formalties on the protection detention law and its treatment regulations, and the regulations designated by lawyers.

In order to prevent the bolshevization of Japan, the Peace Preservation Law was enforced in April, 1925, with the object of controlling the thought movement, namely, the organization of a society aiming to revolutionize the national structure and other Communist movements connected with it, as well as those which debase the dignity of the Ise Grand Shrines and Imperial family in denying the national polity.

In 1941, a grand-scale revision was effected in the stipulations of the Peace Preservation Law with 65 articles, whereby procurators and police were given the power to arrest or detain suspected persons. Thus, 60,000 persons were arrested and 6,000 others prosecuted in the period from 1928 to the present.

However, in recent years, the Peace Preservation Law was improperly used to trample down the people's rights and to apply strong pressure upon public thought, thus departing from the primary object of preventing the spread of bolshevizm.

NAZI PARTY ABOLISHED

Affects Also 60 Other Affiliated Organizations; Assets Seized

Domei

BERLIN, October 14.—The Four Power Allied Control Council on October 12 announced the new control law which formally abolishes the Nazi Party and 60 affiliated organizations and outlaws any attempt at their revival.

The edict entitled, Law Number 2, also decreed the confiscation of all properties, funds and record of abolished organizations thus formalizing what has already been executed to a large extent by the occupying Powers.

The appendix listing specifically 61 Nazi organizations was headed by the National Socialist Party and included the Gestapo SS, elite guard, as storm troops Hitler youth, and all bureau and associations through which the Nazis controlled every phase of German life.

15 Warships Leave Hawaii

Domei

HONOLULU, October 11.—Seven battleships, two cruisers and six destroyers of the famed United States 3rd Fleet steamed in formation out of Pearl Harbor on October 9 bound for the United States. The warships, carrying 14,000 veterans of the Pacific War were scheduled to be in West Coast ports for Navy Day celebrations on October 27.

All Precious Metals Put Under Control

Restrictions Set on Imports, Exports, Collateral Securities Also Affected

The Finance Ministry issued an ordinance Monday concerning restrictions on the importation, exportation and transactions in gold, silver, platinum, coins and collateral securities, according to the orders of the Supreme Headquarters of Allied Forces here.

The ordinance prohibits the import of gold and silver bullion; import and export of platinum and silver bullion, and their alloys; import and export of collateral securities, documents of property rights, and other banking documents; disposal of property abroad: transactions in properties in Japan which were owned or controlled by those residing abroad after December 7, 1941: dealings and acts causing the gain, loss, removal or change in the original form, within Japan, of gold and silver coins, and gold, silver and platinum bullion. (Japanese Government silver coins less than 50 sen in denomination are exempted).

It is also specified in the supplementary regulations that dealings and acts committed after September 24, 1945, before the enforcement of the ordinance, will become null, and void, expeting those which had been permitted by the Finance Ministry.

As Korea and Formosa have become foreign lands, all Japanese transactions with those areas will come under the exchange control.

CHINA ANNIVERSARY FETED

Britain and Truman Send Congratulations on Double Tenth Day

American friends of China observed the China Friendship Day on the Double Tenth Anniversary throughout the United States under the sponsorship of the United China Relief on October 11, according to a New York report.

Governors of all states and mayors of the principal cities proclaimed October 10 as China Friendship Day in response to a U.C.R. request. Many rallies were held during which prominent Americans and Chinese spoke. Some radio stations broadcast special programs to promote American understanding of China.

Messages of congratulation were sent to China by the British Government, President Truman and U.S. Secretary of Commerce Henry Wallace.

Soong Visiting Shanghai

Dr. T. V. Soong, President of the Chinese Executive Yuan, and former Mayor of Shanghai, arrived in Shanghai on Saturday from Chungking and immediately proceeded to his residence in the former French Concession, according to a Shanghai report. In a brief communique issued following his meeting with prominent Chinese financial leaders in Shanghai, Dr. Soong said: "Ways and means in speeding up the production of local industry and communications were considered at the meeting."

Repaired 7,013 Ships

A defense against the atomic bomb has been developed, exploding the bomb in the air before it reaches its objective, the U.S. House Naval Affairs Committee said, according to a Washington report on Friday. Meanwhile, Secretary of Commerce Henry Wallace told Congress that the United States would invite its own destruction if the atomic is kept a secret. He stated that America must take the lead in restoring free international exchange of scientific information.

Dominions Invited To Meeting

Britain may invite the Dominions to hold a conference in London probably next March for consultations concerning economic talks now going on in Washington between Britain and the United States, it was learned in Canberra, according to a report from that city on Saturday. Australian Prime Minister Joseph B. Chifley, said that he expects to attend the conference to put forward the Australian point of view.

Chilean President in U.S.

Chilean President Juan Antonio Rios arrived in Richmond from Miami on Thursday en route to Washington to visit President Truman, according to a Washington report. From Monday, President Rios will begin a tour of the United States.

Nippon Troops Repatriated

A total of 38,645 Japanese troops had been repatriated up to October 7, said Domei on October 11.

250 U.S. Military Police Are Rushed to Muroran To Quell Rioting Chinese

Chinese laborers of the Muroran Transport Company, Muroran, Hokkaido, kidnapped three officials of the firm during a riot on October 12, demanding ¥5,000 for the release of each hostage. Their demand rejected, they inflicted severe injuries on one of the officials. During the day, a clash occurred between the police and the rioters who were reinforced by 300 Chinese sympathizers employed by the Kawaguchi Cooperative. To help suppress the uprising, 250 U.S. military police, headed by Colonel Hamilton, arrived from Sapporo on October 13.

Allied HQ Releases Petroleum Products

To Be Made Available to Essential Industries and Consumers in Japan

The Supreme Commander of the Allied Occupation Forces, on October 14, directed that all stocks of Japanese petroleum products, including waste oils, be made available immediately to essential industries and consumers through the Home Ministry and distributed by authorized agencies indicated in a previous order, according to a PRO press release, the same day.

In addition to these reserves, large stocks of Japanese petroleum stocks held by the Occupation Forces and not being utilized, will be released by the U.S. armies, it was also revealed.

Subsequently, the Japanese must make monthly reports on the disposition of all such products by types and grades according to the consumer categories (fishing boats, household fuel, etc.); monthly reports of stocks on hand and the expected rates of consumption on a six months' basis and estimates of requirements in consumer categories.

GERMAN LAND DIVIDED

All Farms and Estates Over 200 Acres Distributed to Peasants

Domei

BERLIN, October 14.—Reuter reported that 4,250,000 acres of land in Soviet-occupied Germany will have been confiscated without compensation by the end of October to be distributed among peasants and converted into model farms, nurseries and breeding centers, Edwin Hoernle, Communist Head of the Control Administration for Agriculture in the Soviet Zone of Occupation, disclosed on October.

He declared the program was not merely a matter of agricultural reform, but a blow at the "root of German militarism" and effort to feed Germany's population. All farms and estates over 250 acres will be agected, he said adding, it was expected that 300,000 refugee families from the east of Oder River would be able to settle on the confiscated lands.

Retaining Wartime Powers

Domei

LONDON, October 14.—Home Secretary James Chuter Ede disclosed in the House of Common on October 9 that the Labor Government intended to retain some wartime emergency powers possiby for five years. Reminding the Commons that the present emergency powers act will expire next February, Secretary Ede announced the Government will introduce a legislation as soon as possible to maintain necessary residue of power over the transitional period."

Discharging GI's in March

Domei

WASHINGTON, October 14.—Effective next March, all army enlisted men with two years' service will be eligible for discharge, the House Military Affairs Committee was told on October 9 by Brigadier General Robert U. Barry, Assistant Army Chief of Staff Force. He pointed out that enough high point men will be released to allow discharges on length of service alone.

Willkie Memorial Building

Domei

NEW YORK, October 14.—The Willkie Memorial Building of Freedom House in New York City was formally dedicated on October 9 to the memory of Wendell L. Willkie former Republican presidential candidate.

Weather Report

Today's weather forecast by the Central Meteorological Observatory at 11 a.m. Monday.

Fair with northerly winds.

Home Ministry Bares Population Statistics

Total as of August 1 Put at 77,997,642—Tokyo Has Only 3,000,000

Japan's population as of August 31 this year totaled 77,997,642, including 39,011,338 men and 38,986,304 women, according to a survey made by the Home Ministry, the Mainichi reports. This is the first time in five years that figures on Japan's population have been officially announced.

Following the termination of the war, much attention has been given by the Government and various quarters to the population because of the approach of the forthcoming election, the decision to enfranchise women and reduce electors' ages as well as the foodstuff situation.

The result of the census carried out on October 1, 1940, had been concealed as a "military secret" while the checkup made on February 1 last year was not made public.

In response to the need of an urgent investigation concerning the size of the population, the Home Ministry made a survey based on the figures of the vital statistics made by the Cabinet Statistics Council on February 1, 1944, taking into consideration the demobilized officers and men.

According to the survey, it was found that Tokyo's population which had aggregated 8,000,000 at one time, decreased to 3,000,000.

Hyogo Prefecture topped the list of the areas which have recorded a decrease in population, followed by Aichi, Fukuoka, and Osaka Prefecture on the other hand, the population in Yamanashi Prefecture increased to 850,000 from 500,000 due to the influx of evacuees from Tokyo.

Detailed figures of the population in various prefectures are:

Hokkaido 3,746,156, Aomori 1,170,585, Iwate 1,326,446, Miyagi 1,561,418, Akita 1,248,800, Yamagata 1,327,246, Fukushima 2,029,954, Ibaraki 2,107,548, Tochigi 1,639,180, Gunma 1,638,935, Saitama 2,106,902, Chiba 2,106,873, Tokyo 3,276,547, Kanagawa 2,652,988, Niigata 2,578,490, Toyama 1,022,941, Ishikawa 949,170, Fukui 794,624, Yamanashi 859,369, Nagano 2,187,690, Gifu 1,649,101, Shizuoka 2,501,636, Aichi 3,287,045, Miye 1,505,822, Shiga 878,885, Kyoto 1,808,468, Osaka 3,091,498, Hyogo 3,334,244, Nara 903,838, Wakayama 1,042,670, Tottori 635,824, Shimane 868,191, Okayama 1,664,165, Hiroshima 2,209,006, Yamaguchi 1,490,438, Tokushima 882,376, Kagawa 883,711, Ehime 1,424,997, Kochi 793,168, Fukuoka 3,204,168, Saga 861,503, Nagasaki 1,564,080, Kumamoto 1,566,316, Oita 1,177,041, Miyazakai 940,090, and Kagoshima 1,497,401.

REPATRIATES REACH JAPAN

Sick and Wounded Reach Hakata; U.S. Kindness Noted

Carrying a large number of sick and wounded from the China continent and Korea, the first repatriate army hospital ship, the 8,696-ton Arimasan Maru, made port at Hakata, Kyushu, shortly after 3 p.m. Saturday.

"I was deeply moved by the kindness and warm attention given by the American troops at the time when the ship took on 400 sick and wounded at Fusan on the way back," Major Takeuchi, in charge of general repatriation affairs, said upon the arrival in Hakata. "At that time, a group of soldiers of the U.S. occupation forces worked hard for us from late night to the following daybreak, besides sending out several trucks to bring the 400 patients to the ship," he said. "Also at Jinsen where we took on 664 sick and wounded as well as 211 military medical personel of the Keijo army hospital, the American troops extended warm assistance to us," Major Takeuchi concluded.

Liaison Appointments

Tadakazu Suzuki, Secretary of the Central Liaison Office, has been appointed head of the Yokohama Office of the Central Liaison Office, it was announced by the Foreign Office Monday. Simultaneously, Ribin Akiyama, Secretary of the Foreign Office, has been put in charge of the Kyoto Office and Teiichiro Takaoka, also of the same office, in charge of the Yokosuka Office. Tsuneo Hattori, Secretary has been made chief of the Kure Office.

Destroying Jewish Race

Joseph Kramer, the Nazi horror camp commandant, admitted on Thursday before the British military court that the Nazi Party's doctrine called for the destruction of the Jewish race, according to a Berlin report.

Hsiung Reported on Way To Manchuria to Occupy Area in Place of Soviets

Domei

CHUNGKING, October 14.—In accordance with the terms of the Soviet-Chinese agreement, Soviet troops now occupying Manchuria began to evacuate at the end of last month and are scheduled to complete their withdrawal by the end of November, the Central News Agency reports. Meantime, according to government sources, General Hsiung Shihhui, head of the Northeastern Provincial Headquarters, and others are said to have departed by plane in order to occupy Manchuria in place of the Soviets.

Giant Yasuda Holdings Are to Be Dissolved

President Yasuda and Top Officers to Retire; Meeting On October 16

One of Japan's leading financial giants, the Yasuda interests, is to be dissolved after three generations, according to the Mainichi. The Yasuda Holding Company, the central organ of the Yasudas, has decided to disband its huge organization with the retirement of all members of the Yasuda family from the company as well as the company's leading staff members. Also the stocks held by the financial czar are to be open to public sale.

The Mainichi said that a meeting of the board of directors will be held on October 16 to discuss the dissolution measures which will include the following:

1. Retirement of Hajima Yasuda, the family head and President of the Yasuda Holding Company, as well as those who are holding responsible positions such as chairmen, advisers, managing-directors and auditors of the various banks and companies under the Yasuda management.

2. Dissolution of the Yasuda Holding Company, the central control organ of the Yasuda financial interests, and the retirement of President Yasuda and employes of the company. The public sale of the company's shares though it will be one of the positive methods of dissolving the company will be difficult to materialize immediately. Hence a temporary property maintenance organ will hold the shares tentatively.

3. Along with the dissolution of the Yasuda Holding Company, the holdings of the various companies under the Yasuda management together with those held by the Yasuda family members will be put at the disposal of the public.

4. The chairmen, presidents, managing-directors and other high-ranking officers of the various firms controlled by the Yasuda clique will be requested to tender their resignations and each company shall make free appointments in personnel affairs.

NEW MONGOL REGIME SET

Established at Changtu With Prince Palintala as Ruler

Domei

CHUNGKING, October 14.—A new independent Government of Mongolia has been established at Changtu, 100 miles north of Kalgan, with Prince Palintala as ruler, according to a United Press dispatch.

The Government has organized the Committee for Union and Liberation of Mongolia under Prince Palintala and is carrying on active movements for: (1) the union of Outer and Inner Mongolia, (2) independence of Mongolia and (3) liberation of all Mongols from foreign yoke. The regime is reported to be supported by the Outer Mongolian Republic, the Soviet Union and the Chinese Communist Eighth Route Army.

It is reported that the Mongols and the Soviets who advanced into Inner Mongolia in September following the sudden change in the situation in North China and Inner Mongolia have been instrumental in the establishment of the new Changtu regime.

Prince Palintala, leader of the new regime, is a 60-year old Buddhist monarch. The site of the regime, Changtu, played an important political role as capital of Kubla Khan's Great Mongol Empire.

Roosevelt Library Planned

Domei

CANBERRA, October 14.—Plans for the proposed Roosevelt Memorial Library as a part of Australia's national library will be discussed by Australian Commonwealth liberarian K. Bonns with Washington officials. Mr. Bonns will leave Australia in two weeks to further plans on building up an addition to the library wing set aside for American literature.

British Guns Pound Annamese Insurgents

Clash Near Saigon Grave—Natives Warned Against Interfering in Allied Task

Domei

SAIGON, October 14.—The clash between French troops and Annamese nationalists which started northeast of Saigon early on the morning of October 12 is assuming serious proportions as British artillery units started bombardment to support French forces deployed to the northeastern section of Saigon, according to a Reuter dispatch.

The French have destroyed with trench-mortar fire a village which the Annamites had used to store munitions. In these frays, 100 Annamites were killed and 800 taken prisoners while two Japanese officers were captured and shot to death immediately. Some Japanese snipers are fighting on the side of the Annamese.

Radio Saigon declared last night that the Annamites attacked Indian troops defending a section of Saigon in an attempt to occupy their positions but were repulsed by trench-mortar attacks. Annamese troops attempting to cross the Saigon River were discovered by British searchlights and abandoned their scheme. Meanwhile, the headquarters of the Viet Nam Revolutionary Party in Saigon has been occupied by the Allied troops.

Gracey Issues Warning

Allied forces in French Indo-China are taking over key positions in order to control communications system with the airfields and the port of Saigon, according to a Saigon report on Sunday.

It was revealed that General Gracey, Allied commander, has warned the Annamite leaders that he will take firm action against interference in his job of recovering war prisoners and disarming the Japanese.

Annamites yesterday threw hand grenades at a military post but no casualties are reported. They also set fire to a number of Chinese houses in Saigon and have threatened to burn down the entire city.

Meanwhile, both the Paris and Chungking radios reported that French High Commissioner to Indo-China Admiral Thierry d'Argenlieu and Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek have agreed that after peace and order is restored, the Chinese troops will withdraw from Indo-China.

Japanese, Indonesians Clash

BATAVIA, October 14.—Disturbances are still continuing in Bandoeng, when about 50 Japanese and Indonesians were killed during the past week, according to a Bandeng dispatch.

Meanwhile, about 200 Indonesians attacked some 100 Japanese troops moving from Bandoeng and in the ensuing fighting, 20 Indonesians were killed.

According to a Japanese field report, a Japanese sanitary corps, while moving the facilities of a Japanese army hospital, set off ground mines laid by Indonesians at a point near Galto, 50 kilometers southeast of Bandoeng, which resulted in the death of more than 30 Japanese.

Allies Control Batavia

Batavia has been placed under Allied military administration from Sunday, and the commanding officer by proclamation has taken over the control of the law and order, food supplies and public services, according to a London report. An Amsterdam report on the same day said the Dutch Minister for Overseas Territory declared that if the nationalist leaders in Java carried out their radio threat of waging war on the Dutch, Eurasians and Ambonese in Java, the Allied occupation forces would at once intervene. It was also reported that one Dutch battalion is to be sent immediately to the Dutch East Indies.

Plans Self-Rule for Malaya

Britain is planning eventual self-government for the Malayan states of Southeast Asia and the proposed union will remain within the British Commonwealth with Singapore as a separate colony, according to a London report on Saturday.

Importing Food Into Austria

British forces are bringing 56,000 tons of food into Austria and 8,000 tons of it will be sent to Vienna during the coming winter, the British commander in Austria announced, according to a Vienna report on Saturday.

Gripsholm Leaving U.S.

Domei

WASHINGTON, October 14.—The relief vessel Gripsholm is expected to sail from Newark, New Jersey, on October 16 carrying American officials and business men, and alien deportees to Egypt, Greece and Italy, the State Department announced.

Old-Timer Liberals Stay in Background

Only Four Have Come Forth Thus Far—Shidehara, Ozaki, Kagawa, Yoshida

WASHINGTON, October 11.—It is striking that since the American occupation of Japan only four of the old-time liberals have emerged on the political scene and there has been no evidence of any strong liberal movement taking shape within the country, reported the New York Herald Tribune correspondent wilfred Fleisher on October 6.

Four known liberals who have made their appearance so far are:

Baron Kijuro Shidehara who was named premier to succeed Prime Minister Prince Higashikuni. This 73-year-old statesman was Foreign Minister at the time of Japan's invasion of Manchuria and ambassador to the United States when Japan joined in the Washington Naval Disarmament Treaty. He was taken entirely by surprise when Japan overran Manchuria and shortly after was forced into retirement from which he has just emerged.

Yukio Ozaki, veteran parliamentarian who was present at the diet session which followed Japan's surrender, had been jailed at the outset of the war on the charge of "less majeste" of which he was acquitted last year by the Supreme Court. He is 86 years of age and therefore too old to take an active part in the political reformation of Japan, but his knowledge of conditions within the country and his connections with liberal elements should make him a valuable contact for occupation leaders.

Toyohiko Kagawa, Japanese Christian leader who was persecuted by military authorities at the outset of war. Unfortunately, Kagawa has been far better known abroad than in his own country where his influence was negligible. It also remains for American authorities to investigate whether he made the Tokyo broadcasts attributed to him during the war.

Shigeru Yoshida who recently succeeded Mamoru Shigemitsu as Foreign Minister. Yoshida is son-in-law of Count Nobuaki Makino, former liberal Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, who widened the great influence at court in the short period of Japanese liberalism that followed World War I and preceded the Japanese invasion of Manchuria. Although Yoshida's own views are unmistakably liberal, he lacks the dynamic qualities of a reform leader.

Where are other old-time liberals? The answer may well be found when General Douglas MacArthur's new order to open up jails and release political prisoners has been carried out, but there were few liberals left in Japan when war came and they were mostly old men. Here are a few familiar liberal names which have been conspicuously absent in reports from Japan since the Japanese surrender:

Takao Saito, American-educated member of the Lower House in prewar days, who had the courage to openly denounce militarists in the Diet. If he is alive he might play an important part in new Japan. He is not well known outside of Japan but earned great respect in Japan for his outspoken opposition to militarists when the Diet and the entire nation was cowed.

Hitoshi Ashida, former member of the Lower House and former foreign official and former editor of the "Japan Times." Ashida, too, had courage to criticize militarists although he was less outspoken than Saito.

Bank Personnel Named

The Bank of Japan has decided to abolish the system of stationing directors in prefectures to meet the new situation, the Asahi reports. Chiyemaru Yoshikawa, director and manager of the branch office in Hiroshima City, has been transferred to the main office and Tamaki Sato, acting manager, has been named as his successor. It is learned that three directors, including Mr. Ichimanda in the Nagoya branch office, Mr. Kitashiro in Sapporo, and Mr. Tanaka in Fukuoka, will shortly be ordered to serve in the main office.

Japan Bank Shifts

Seijiro Yanagida, senior director of the Bank of Japan, has been promoted to the Vice-Governor of the same bank succeeding Eikichi Araki, who has been appointed President.

Suit Field Against G.E.

Domei

WASHINGTON, October 14.—The Justice Department on October 14 announced the filing of a civil action against General Electric and Westinghouse alleging violation of the Anti-Trust Laws in the sale of electrical equipment for export.

Assembly Office Set Up

A temporary Assembly Office of the President of the Executive Yuan has been set up in Shanghai to investigate the work of Japanese personnel and puppeteers by the government office of Shanghai, according to a report from that city on Sunday.

Elimination of Class Barriers in Japan Voiced by Countess Otani to UP Scribe

Countess Tomoko Otani, sister of Her Majesty the Empress, believes in the elimination of class barriers in Japan and the gradual education of women in democratic principles, declared Miss Hazel Hartzog, United Press correspondent, following an interview with the countess in Kyoto on October 9, according to Domei.

Countess Otani, Miss Hartzog said, stated that she was in favor of the abolition of the traditional Japanese kimono which she described as a "symbol of inactivity."

Asked if she thought Japanese women should take a more active part in political affairs, the countess asserted that she favored eventual women suffrage but that she was "not preparing to take an active part in any organization along political lines," but would "work toward religious education."

The countess said that "women must not forget their home duties but they should have more time for social and civic affairs. Above all, there should be no class distinction."

The countess added that "men politicians have not yet grasped the thought of democratic principles but with education I believe women can be of great help," Miss Hartzog said.

Labor Leader Urges Constitution Reform

Declares Social Party Stands For Democracy, Socialism, Pacifism

"To execute the Potsdam Declaration faithfully and to democratize Japan, a reform of the Imperial Constitution must be considered," declared Chosaburo Mizutani, a preparatory committee member of the Japan Social Party and noted labor leader, in a radio broadcast from Tokyo at 7:25 pm. on Friday night in clarifying the outline of the policy to be adopted by the projected party.

In the course of his address, the speaker defined his party as a labor party standing for democracy politically, socialism economically and pacifism internationally. Going into particulars, he clarified that his party would, in the phase of politics, endeavor for the realization of Diet centering politics with the issue of a reform in the Imperial Constitution as the principal objective. In conclusion Mr. Mizutani touched on the treatment of parties who gained profits through the war and of the assets of the financial clique which had been ordered to be disorganized.

Democracy Is Aim

The gist of the radio address follows:

"The projected social political party is to be a political party for laborers with democracy as its political aim, socialism in the field of economy and pacifism in the field of diplomacy. The party will first act for the establishment of democracy in the country. Also acquisition of freedom of politics will be attempted in order to have politics revolve around the Diet.

"The Japanese people have been left in the dark as regards the freedom of politics. The Imperial Constitution recognizes the rights of Japanese subjects, thereby guaranteeing the freedom of the subjects, but this freedom is subject to a conditional provision stipulating excepting the cases as provided by laws. For instance, I may refer to the fact that the freedom thus guaranteed by the Imperial Constitution was completely trampled down by the Peace Preservation Law and other misused laws.

"Concerning the Imperial Constitution itself, the previous Cabinet in a statement declared that it had not yet taken up its issue for discussion. It is incumbent for this country to faithfully carry out the provisions of the Potsdam Declaration and build a democratic Japan. This imposed task, behooves a reform in the Imperial Constitution.

Ideal Government

"The projected political party politically aims to build an ideal government as was described by President Lincoln—'a government of the people, by the people and for the people—through the Diet representing the will of the people. For organizing such a democratic government, a reform of the Imperial Constitution constitutes the first step toward the establishment of democratic politics.

"In the field of industry, the new party will demand the democratization of industries. This, for instance is to mean that the management and control of industries shall not be left to the monopolistic management of capitalists. Instead, representatives of workers must be allowed to join in the management. As for its economic aim, the party, being a labor party, will strive for the establishment of socialism.

"In conclusion, it is to be stressed that the new party shall adhere sternly to pacifism as the objective of its diplomatic policy. It is the intention of the party to closely cooperate with the labor groups of the United States, Britain, the Soviet Union, Chungking and other powers of the world in an effort to crush capitalism, a hot-bed of militarism and Imperialism, and preserve lasting peace in the world with the hands of the labor class."

Furukawa Heads Reshuffled

The Furukawa interests are now preparing to make a drastic reshuffle of its directors to meet the postwar situation, according to the Asahi. At the meeting of the board of directors held on October 12, Kanjiro Okada, managing director, was selected president of the Furukawa Mining Industrial Company following the retirement of Norizumi Furukawa from the presidency. Simultaneously, Yoichi Kojima, managing director, has been made the representing director of the same company.

Constitutional Views Presented by Minobe

Says Interpretation, Enforcement Wrong, Not Constitution Itself

When properly interpreted and enforced, the Imperial Constitution will not hinder democratic administration, and only its mistaken interpretation having prevented democratic politics, said Dr. Tatsukichi Minobe, in his interview given to Asahi.

Dr. Minobe, former professor of Tokyo Imperial University and recognized authority on the Constitution, was arrested and imprisoned, and also forced to resign from the House of Peers, because of his interpretation of the Constitution and his bitter criticism of the pamphlets issued by the Army. He was imprisoned more than one year, and only released last year, as the Court declared him not guilty. For these many years he has kept silent and in his first interview in many years, he expressed his unchanged views on the Constitution.

The principal questions and answers at the interview are as follows:

Question: What is your view on the revision of the Constitution?

Dr Minobe: I have never thought that the Constitution requires any revision, because I firmly believe that it is concise and clear, and when properly enforced, it will not hinder democratic politics. What was wrong was its interpretation and operation. Troubles started because a certain group desired to make everything divine. If the Constitution is to be revised, I wish to make it a complete revision, re-examining it carefully and scientifically from all angles after the situation has calmed down. I think that any revision should not be a perfunctory one just for temporalizing.

Question: Then, there is no need to revise it quickly?

Dr. Minobe: It has already been decided to revise it, and therefore it must be instantly revised. But best efforts must be given for the revision.

Question: What is your view on Article III that declares the Emperor holy and Inviolable?

Dr. Minobe: I think there is no harm in using those terms as even foreign constitutions have them. Personally I interpret it to mean that the Emperor is inviolable, but Imperial Ordinance and other orders issued by the Emperor can be criticised. This interpretation, as already known, caused me to be loudly attacked by the left wing and others on the ground that I had defiled the Constitution.

For instance, the dissolution of the Diet and the signing of treaties, are made with the Emperor's wish, but their criticism is permissible as it is the State Ministers who are responsible for them. I have interpreted the Constitution scientifically in such a way, but a certain influence desired to close up discussions by scholars. Picking out one chapter of my book published more than ten years previously, that certain influence stopped its sales and procecuted me.

Question: Do you think that the position of the Emperor can be left as it is?

Dr. Minobe: Yes. In this regard too, if the Constitution is properly operated, I believe the democratization of politics as in Britain under the King is possible.

Question: Have you personally seen His Majesty the Emperor?

Dr. Minobe: It was in 1922 or 23 that I lectured on general franchise election before His Majesty, and then up to 1943, I was received in audience every year as a member of the Imperial Academy.

Question: How did you find His Majesty the Emperor?

Dr. Minobe: It is not permitted to speak publicly of such matters. But I found His Imperial Majesty very democratic.

Question: Does His Majesty the Emperor believe he is the Son of Heaven?

Dr. Minobe: I feel that His Imperial Majesty believes so, I believe we can accept it, just as in the case of Christ who is believed to be the Son of God, even though you deny it scientifically.

Disarming Nippon Troops

The disarming of Japanese troops in northern Indo-China is progressing smoothly, according to a Chungking report on Sunday.

Tansey and Bowman Are Given Decoration

Distinguished Service Medal Awarded Both Officers At Yokohama Ceremony

USASCOM C HEADQUARTERS, Yokohama, October 13.—The Distinguished Service Medal was awarded Brigadied General Patrick H. Tansey, G-4 USASCOM C, and Brigadier General Frank O. Bowman, Chief of Staff, Base Section 2, USASCOM C, at a ceremony held at this headquarters.

Presentations of the medal was made by Major General James L. Frink, commanding general, USASCOM C.

The medal was awarded General Tansey for "duties of great responsibility while serving in the Operations Division, War Department General Staff, from March 1943 to June 1945."

"During this period," his citation reads, "as a member of the Combined Munitions Assignments Committee (Ground), he bore the burden of collating assignments to strategy, advising the Chiefs of Staff on operational priorities and determining the logistical implications of material assignments. Later, as chief of the Logistics Group, he was responsible for far-reaching decisions upon every aspect of global logistics, and to a large extent controlled the operational logistics of the United States Forces throughout the world. As War Department General Staff member he made direct and final recommendations to the Joint and Combined Chiefs of Staff as one of their primary logistic and administrative advisors.

"During 1943 he shared the grave responsibility of evolving the highly successful strategies which were produced at the Cairo Conference of Allied leaders. His profound knowledge and vigorous insistence on timely and adequate overseas supply contributed in great measure to the success of the Allied armies in the field.

"General Tansey demonstrated an unflagging enthusiasm and an infectious zeal which greatly inspired those under his direction and exemplified the best ideals of Army leadership."

General Tansey's home is at 3513 Ordway St., NW Washington, D.C.

Gen. Bowman Cited

General Bowman was awarded the medal for "conspicuous distinction as Army Engineer, Fifth Army, from August 1943 to May 1945 in North Africa and Italy."

"For a month prior to the Fifth Army's landing at Salerno," the citation continues, "he supervised the training, equipping, and loading of improvised amphibious engineer battalions, and on D-Day landed with assault wave to direct engineer operations from an advanced command post under heavy enemy bombardment and shelling. His keen judgment, quick and aggressive action, were responsible for prompt restoration of the Naples water supply after the city was taken.

"During the winter of 1943-44, he worked tirelessly to train and properly employ the engineer troops of many nationalities under his command in keeping main supply arteries operative despite severe weather.

"At Anzio, the lines of protective obstacles designed and installed under his direction helped to stave off numerous strong enemy counter attacks and to preserve the beachead until sufficient forces could be massed for the breakout.

"In the advance on Rome, the numerous, difficult accomplishments of his engineers were a great contribution to the speed of the Fifth Army. Even after British and French troops and a large part of the United States troops under his command were transferred, he managed to devise emergency measures that maintained the efficiency of the engineers at a high level.

"During the winter of 1944-5 he planned and supervised the organization and training of two engineer combat battalions and two general service regiments from units of other arms, molding them into efficient groups that materially assisted in opening routes of communication to facilitate the advance of the Fifth Army. In anticipation of the Po Valley campaign he organized and trained engineer units in the use of specialized assault river crossing equipment as well as floating bridge and construction equipment for the erection of permanent bridges.

"Exhibiting expert professional knowledge and unebbing energy, General Bowman established and maintained vital supply routes through extremely difficult and mountainous terrain, thereby contributing in large measure the final defeat of enemy forces in Italy."

General Bowman's home is in Charlottesville, Virginia.

Korean Miners on Strike

About 800 Koreans at the Joban Coal Mines in Yumoto Machi, Fukushima Prefecture, went on strike on October 9 and held a parade in demonstration on Saturday morning within the mine grounds. The strike spread to 300 other Koreans in another colliery of the same mines the same day, reports the Yomiuri-Hochi.

U.S. Navy Repaired 7,013 Ship

The U.S. Navy at Pearl Harbor repaired 7,013 ships during the war and over 2,400 vessels were in the drydock, according to a Honolulu dispatch on Saturday. It said that between December 7, 1941 and October 1943, which was called the defensive stage of the Pacific war, the navy repaired 1,469 ships. This was an average of over 250 ships monthly in contrast with only 70 during defensive period.

Concept of Shintoism, Shrine Differentiated

Shrine Bureau Officials Admit Misuse of Religion for War Purpose Wrong

"Shintoism and Shinto shrine are two different things: the former, as of any other religion, is mainly concerned with the individual's aspiration for happiness in future life whereas the latter is for the prosperity of the Imperial family and welfare of the people at large," declare the authorities of the Shrine Bureau of the Home Ministry, according to Domei.

The United States Government, it may be recalled made public its intention of depriving Shintoism of the Government support and privileges it has enjoyed thus far with a view to abolishing it as Japan's State religion.

Shrine Bureau officials admit that it was wrong to misuse religion for war purposes. While unable to tell the extent of the U.S. Government's demand for abolition of Shintoism, these officials believe that the practice of "misogi" or rites for purification which used to be in vogue during the war will have to be suspended as well as the compulsory encouragement of pupils and students to worship before shrines. They added, however, that these practices have been carried out from an educational point of view and not by governmental instruction.

Extravagant spreading of doctrinal theories by some of the Shinto fanatics will henceforce be prohibited, they said, adding that Shintoist organizations such as the Kodo-Kai or Imperial Way Association will become a subject for close scrutiny.

"We cannot tell," said the same authorities, "what sort of course the so-called 13 Shinto sects will take. As for shrines, on which academic opinions vary, the Government authorities hold the view that 'shrines do not represent a religion.' They consider the shrine as a juridical person and as something apart from the general conception of Shintoism."

As for the governmental privilege accorded to shrines, expenditures, totaling ¥1,030,000 have been annually provided for the 224 government and national shrines at home and abroad but even this small sum, said the authorities, was reduced gradually during the war, resulting in the suspension of projected erection of new ones. They added that the personnel of the Shrine Bureau has been reduced to one half and its organization also reduced to the minimum extent.

Prefectural and other minor grade shrines established as they were by provincial self-governing organizations with Government permission, may be considered a purely popular assets. As for the existence of the Jingu Kogaku-Kan and Kokugakuin University, which have something to do with Shinto theology, there will be no serious problem if proper understanding as to their status is obtained.

DOLLS AS SOUVENIRS

Mass Production of Hakata Dolls Is Planned

The famous "Takata Dolls" produced in Fukuoka Prefecture will serve as souvenirs for the occupation forces and as export goods for Japan's future international trade, according to the Nippon Sangyo Keizai.

As a result of various meetings held by the Fukuoka Prefectural authorities, the Fukuoka Branch of the Commerce and Economy Association, and the Hakata Doll Trade and Industry Establishments Association, it has been decided to embark on the mass production of Hakata dolls.

In providing materials, positive collaboration will be offered by the prefectural authorities as well as by the local branch of the Commerce and Economy Association. Care will be taken to preserve the traditional beauty of the Hakata dolls, while at the same time due regard will be paid to incorporate the taste and conceptions of the occupation troops.

Tobacco Profiteers Nabbed

Masakichi Kumazawa, 33, former clerk in the War Ministry, and now a broker and 12 other tobacco shop owners were arrested for disposing of ¥11,300 worth of 150,000 pieces of cigarets through illegal channels. They were charged on Saturday with violation of the Official Price and Tobacco Monopoly Laws. The culprits were arrested following investigation carried out by the Metropolitan Police to check up the rationing of tobacco being conducted at the distribution centers.

Conquest of Malaria Is Made by U.S. Army

All Soldiers in Pacific Zone Were Compelled to Take Doses of Atabrine

Malaria, once a greater threat to America's military success in the Pacific was defeated by the U.S. Army through simple expedients such as requiring every soldier to swallow his atabrine while an officer looked on to make certain he didn't "fudge", says a PRO press release.

The conquest of malaria was a product of the joint abilities of the medical and research personnel serving in the Southwest Pacific; and a strict program of malaria discipline initiated by the Commander-in-Chief and rigidly enforced by the chief surgeon's office through command channels.

During the early days, when American and Allied troops started the long trek northward from Australia, divisions were decimated and redecimated by the malaria parasite to a degree which threatened the entire campaign. Complicating the problem was the fact the Japanese in their drive southward had overrun the quinine sources of the world. Quinine was the commonly used specific for malaria. American bio-chemists, physicians, and entomologists had been at work however, and had already determined that atabrine, a dye originally developed by the Germans as a quinine substitute, had been determined to be a satisfactory substitute. Research groups went to work on the best methods of administering the new drug and the proper dosage. According to Brigadier General Guy B. Denit, chief surgeon for General Douglas MacArthur's Command, outstanding among these groups in the Pacific theater was that headed by Captain Frederic Bang, formerly of the Rockefeller Institute. It was soon determined, however, that having a positive drug was not enough. Troops, misled by enemy propaganda that sterility, kidney trouble and permanent yellow discoloration would result from the use of atabrine and governed by the contrariness of human nature failed to maintain the required dosage.

In order to insure the maximum utilization of the "atabrine" supression" technique, supervision of and responsibility for the administration of the drug was made a command responsibility by General MacArthur. The medical department maintained careful checks to insure that this command responsibility was complied with, for incidence of infection charts readily showed when the malarial displine orders were not being obeyed. Orientation of the individual troops and close supervision of atabrine dosage played a major part in reducing the disease from a potential catastrophy to a minor nuisance.

In addition to the preventative treatment administered to the troops, the medical department attacked the sources of malaria itself. Initially malarial survey teams, small detachments under the control of an officer, inspected remote areas and using microscopes and slides as weapons made larvae and parasite counts. They also surveyed rainfall and weather conditions, paying particular attention to those areas where pools of stagnant water might expect to be found.

When their results had been reported, the survey teams were able to call upon a malaria control unit, should it be determined that operations would necessitate sending troops into known malarial regions. These control units, working closely with engineer and technical units, would divert streams, grade and fill in low areas, oil larger pond surfaces, and spray DDT by hand and from the air. In addition, the native populations if found to be malarious were removed from the zone of occupation. In accomplishing these things, it was found that not only was malarial infection reduced; but these control methods also materially decreased the incidence of dengue fever, filariasis, and other fly-borne diseases.

Malariologists, trained in the supervision of this work and the prevention of all tropical diseases, were attached to the tactical units and base commands at all levels. They correllated the work of the regimental and battalion surgeons with that of the control and other groups.

Immediate supervision in General MacArthur's headquarters of the entire malaria control program was conducted by the Preventative Medicine Section of the chief surgeon's office, headed by Colonel Maurice Pincoff, pre-war professor of medicine at the University of Maryland. Arriving in the Pacific theater as chief consultant to the chief surgeon, Dr. Pincoff was subsequently made chief of the Preventative Medicine Section. According to General Denit, the overall success of the malaria control campaign is in no small measure due to the guidance and supervision given to it by Colonel Pincoff.

Additional troop measures, besides the carefully checked administration of atabrine, included the use of repellants, a method known since grandma's day, when citronella was a standard "bug-chaser", until the present day's highly developed products of the chemists' laboratories. Troops were ordered to keep their sleeves rolled down and pants legs tucked in their boots; bathing was forbidden during the hours from dusk to dawn; and the use of sleeping bags was mandatory. All of these were auxiliary methods designed to keep the mosquito away from his potential victim.

At the beginning of the war, the synthetic, atabrine, was looked upon, at best, as an adequate substitute of the natural drug, quinine. Today, however, informed medical circles consider it far superior. Its attributes of curing the dread falciparum malaria in most instances, its effective suppression of all types of malaria, and the high tolerance of most individuals to steady dosage combine to make atabrine the desirable anti-malarial drug in most instances.

General Denit called attention to the fact that a postwar by-product of the anti-malarial campaign in the Pacific is the large group of practicing physicians, well trained in the recognition and treatment of malaria, as well as the training of a large number of skilled medical laboratory trained technicians. The improved technique of malaria treatment has also resulted in the reduction of malarial deaths to a minimal level.

Chungking-Shanghai Air Line

Air passenger service between Chungking and Shanghai and between Shanghai and Peiping will begin in the middle of this month, it was revealed by the Central News Agency, according to a Shanghai report on Sunday.

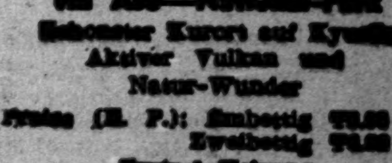
Laval's Execution This Week

President Charles de Gaulle will soon announce that Pierre Laval, former Premier of the Vichy regime, convicted of high treason be shot early this week, according to a Paris report on Sunday.

Theater Reopening Delayed

The Nippon Gekijo, one of the leading Tokyo theaters in Marunouchi, will not reopen until November 20 due to delayed repair work. The theater was scheduled to resume its activity with motion pictures and stage attractions from November 1.

ASO KANKO HOTEL



Im Aso—National-Park
Schönster Kurort auf Kyushu
Aktiver Vulkan und Natur-Wunder
Preise (E. P.): Einbettig
Zweibettig

ANNOUNCEMENT

MAMPEI HOTEL
Karuizawa

Will be closed by October 31, 1945, and will be RE-OPENED on May 1, 1946, as there is no heating accomodation at present.

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More Students Voice Protest on Militarism

Various Schools Out on Strike Against Teachings of Old Regime

The wave of liberalism which has spread throughout Japan during the last few weeks since the coming of the Occupation Forces, has manifested itself in the form of strikes at various schools and institutions of higher learning where students have voiced their protest against the elements of militarism still existing in ther schools.

The strike at the Mito Higher School, on since October 10, will most probably be called off in a day or two. Several former graduates of the school called on the director of the Department of University Education on Friday afternoon and were clarified on the new education policy of ousting militarism from teaching. With their assurance to explain the policy to the striking students, it is expected the strike will end.

Meanwhile, Principal Shoichi Yasui of the Mito Higher School sent in his resignation to the Education Ministry, saying that everything possible was being done for the speedy solution of the strike affair. The students, wishing also to call off the strike as quickly as possible, sent five respresentatives on Friday to meet Education Minister Tamon Maeda in person.

Ueno Girl's School Students Strike

The strike of the 4th year students of the Ueno Girls' School seemed as if it would be settled by the school's compliance with their request that they hold a meeting of students alone on Thursday afternoon to decide their stand. However on the day of the meeting the school suddenly changed its attitude and tried to intervene, causing indignation and rise of feeling against the school and the meeting ended in great confusion.

Now it seems as if the matter will be more difficult of solution, even from the point of increasing resentment against the vice principal, Miss Masue Ishibashi, who is in the command of the school side. The incident looks as if it will become more complex than ever with the students holding out in opposition.

Another school going on strike was the Fujie Agricultural School in Shizuoka Prefecture with 130 third year students demanding the resignation of Seiitsu Aoki, instructor of military science and training.

The students claim that the strike is a movement against the teachings of Instructor Aoki who despite the termination of the war has not changed his militaristic attitude but the other side of the story is that the teaching staff appropriate stuff which should have been rationed to the students and also disposed of farm products during the summer holidays for their own use.

Chichibu School Protests

Demanding the resignation of Principal Nihei, 200 third and fourth year students of the Chichibu Agricultural School in Saitama Prefecture went on strike from Thursday. It is feared the strike will spread to the first and second year students also.

The students have revolted on the grounds that even with the close of the war, defense and night duties have been demanded of them, trainbe more difficult of solution, even posal made of farm products and meetings at which petitions for redress to the school authorities were discussed, were stopped.

Pianist Kreutzer Appears

Leonid Kreutzer world famed pianist, emerged from a war-enforced retirement Sunday when he was heard by members of the Fourth Marines in two enthusiastically received concerts at Yokosuka Marine base. Professor Kreutzer, formerly associated with the Japanese Academy of Music, had last performed in January, 1944. His next concert will be given in Yokohama October 23, under auspices of the Army Special Services, probably at the Octagon Theater.

Obituary

Mr. Detaram Issardas, Honorary President of the Indian Merchants' Association of Yokohama, expired on Thursday, October 11, following an operation of stomach cancer at the Imperial University Hospital, Tokyo." Funeral services will be held at his residence, 113 Mukaicho, Shirahata, Kanagawa-ku, Yokohama, on October 17 from 2 to 3 p.m.

Tetsuzo Okada, 77, authority on English literature, passed away at his Setagaya residence in the morning of October 13. Born in Chiba Prefecture, Mr. Okada was graduated from the literature department of Tokyo Imperial University in 1899. During his career he taught at the Military Staff College, Aoyama Gakuin and Waseda University. He also translated the Manyoshu, a collection of Japanese poems, into English and published many books in English.

Dr. Shigeteru Sugiyama, professor at the medical department of Kyoto Imperial University, passed away on October 8 in Hiroshima while he was receivng medical treatment on injuries he suffered from the terrific typhoon which had swept over the city on September 17.

Ace Swimmers Takaishi and Lieut. Wood Meet After 19 Years; Recount 1926 Visit

A happy reunion was made between Katsuo Takaishi, Japan's ace swimmer of Olympic Games fame, and Lieutenant Benton Wood, a member of the American swimming team which visited Japan in 1926, at the Nozawaya Department Store in Yokohama, Saturday last week, according to the Asahi.

Around 4 p.m. Saturday, Takaishi paid a call to Lieutenant Wood at the 2nd floor of the Nozawaya where the Labor Section of the Eighth Army's Administrative Department is quartered. He was accompanied by Shuhei Nishida, his brother-in-law and second-place winner in the pole-vault event at the 10th Olympic Games held in Los Angeles in 1932.

Lieutenant Wood welcomed his one-time rival with remarkable display of friendship. He appeared to be so overwhelmed with joy that he almost refused to listen to Takaishi when the latter explained how circumstances had prevented him from seeing the Lieutenant at the swimming pool of the Tokyo Imperial University on October 5 where the officer expected to meet him.

Swimmer Takaishi explained that he had been bombed out and had evacuated to Ibaraki in the suburbs of Osaka and that he had failed to receive the telegram from Mr. Kitazawa, Chief of the Gymnastics Section of the Education Ministry, who had made endeavors to arrange the meeting between the two swimming champions on October 5.

Lieutenant Wood was grateful when he learned that Mr. Takaishi had come all the way from Osaka to see his old pal. Lively discussion ensued between the two about the American and Japanese swimmers who contested here in 1926—there seemed to be no end to their talks.

When the discussions drifted to the war, Lieutenant Wood said, "Let's forget everything about the by-gone war and let's make endeavors to hold an American-Japanese swimming match again so that amity between the two countries will be restored."

On Sunday, continued the Asahi, Lieutenant Wood met Takaishi in front of the Asahi Office at 1:30 p.m. and the two champions proceeded to the Tokyo Imperial University swimming pool where they swam together as they did exactly 19 years ago. They parted late that afternoon after riding about Tokyo.

Blackmarket Prices Of Foodstuffs Soar

Survey Also Bares Wages of Laborers Have Registered 20 Per Cent Decrease

Blackmarket prices of staple foods have no ceiling, the wages of carpenters and platers have risen higher with the termination of the war, and the prices of daily necessities and the wages of laborers have gone down, reports the Asahi.

The price of rice was 55 times higher than the officially set price in April and May but it has now become 80 times higher and the price of wheat which was formerly 20 times higher than the official price in big cities, has risen 30 times higher.

As to other staple foods including sweet potatoes and Irish potatoes, they are now 23 to 24 times higher whereas they were 15 times more than the official prices in April and May.

Many persons conducting blackmarket dealings have been arrested, some for selling one sho of rice at ¥110, one kan of Irish potatoes at ¥66 an one kan of sweet potatoes at ¥55.

The sale of wheat and potatoes to the Government has not been successful. The sale of wheat was made up to 80 per cent of the set amount and potatoes 60 per cent.

Prices of daily necessities in black market transactions have gone down, and now one yard of cloth which was formerly priced at ¥30 a yard is now ¥15 a yard. The fact that Jikatabi (footwear for laborers) is ¥135 a pair reveals that prices of goods which can be exchanged for foodstuffs are still high or are showing a tendency of becoming higher.

Carpenters and platers who earned ¥30 or so a day during the war, now earn ¥50 to ¥60 a day. Also, the cost of transport has become higher. Generally speaking, the earnings of laborers have registered a 20 per cent drop compared with wartime wages.

DISORDER IN MANCHURIA

Looting, Incendiarism, Acts of Violence Committed by Rioters

Disorder is rife in Manchuria with looting, incendiarism and acts of violence being committed. Speaking of actual conditons, one Korean who managed to reach Seoul recently after leaving Mukden on September 22 said that in Jehol public order was disturbed the greatest. In the cities generally the confusion was not so bad but in Mukden and Hsinking there were even street fights going on for two or three days.

Order was partially preserved in Antung, Kirin and Mutankiang. Things quietened down gradually but both the Japanese and Koreans were persecuted by the Manchurians who attacked in groups. The army people suffered the most at the hands of the Manchurians, according to this witness.

In Mukden, after the entry of the Soviet troops on August 18, Manchurian rioters who had been disarmed, plundered and set building afire, endangering the lives of the Japanese who risked their lives going out even in broad daylight in disguise to seek food.

According to another traveler from Manchuria, the occupation forces are sweeping out Japanese militarism However, in spite of efforts for maintenance of peace and order looting, incendiarism and assaults are rampant. Japanese labor corps are at work in coal mines while others have been set to dismantling various facilities from heavy industries to be shipped to the Soviet Union, he said.

Minister Ogasawara To Change Key Men

Commerce-Industry Chief to Pursue Policy of Right Man In Right Place

With the object of putting the right man in the right place, Sankuro Ogasawara, Commerce and Industry Minister, is now planning a big reshuffle of bureau chiefs, Domei reports.

Those who are most likely to be selected as the heads of key positions include Masataka Toyoda, director of the Industrial Bureau as vice-minister; Shoji Suganami, a councilor, as director of the General Affairs Bureau; Takeshi Okamura, fourth section chief of the Government General of the Kanto-Shinyetsu Regional Administration, as director of the Commercial Bureau; Shinzo Okuda, director of the Mining Bureau, as director of the Industrial Bureau; Taro Matsuda, director of the Kyushu Mining Bureau, as director of the Fiber Industry Bureau; Shigeo Kitano, director of the Tobu Mining Bureau, as director of the Mining Bureau; Seitaro Okamatsu, director of the Commercial Affairs Bureau, as director of the Fuel Bureau; Teijiro Yoshida, the fourth and fifth section chief of the Government General of the Tokai-Hokuriku Regional Administration, as director of the Tokai-Hokuriku Regional Administration, as director of the Adjustment Bureau, and Takayuki Yamamoto, general affairs section chief of the General Affair Bureau, as assistant director of the Adjustment Bureau.

Masuo Araki, director of the Electric Power Bureau, will remain in his current post, Domei adds.

AWA MARU DEAD HONORED

Posthumous Promotions Awarded To 10 Government Officials

Shimpei Takeuchi, who was Vice-Minister of the now defunct Greater East Asiatic Affairs Ministry and who was killed in the Awa Maru disaster on April 1 this year, was posthumously granted the Shinnin rank under date of April 1, the Foreign Office, announced on Saturday.

Nine officials who met the same fate as Mr. Takeuchi, also were posthumously honored. Yoshitaro Yamada, Chief of the Research Bureau of the Foreign Office, was granted the first-grade rank; of the civil service Takezo Toko, a secretary of the Greater East Asiatic Affaris Ministry, promoted to councilor with the second-grade rank; Naotake Mori, an inspector of the same Ministry, granted the second-grade rank; Akira Kurakami, first embassy secretary, promoted to embassy counselor with the second-grade rank; Takeji Horiuchi, consul, promoted to consul-general with the second-grade rank; Makoto Hirayanagi second embassy secretary, promoted to embassy secretary with the third-grade rank; Masaji Nonomura consul, promoted to consul-general with the third-grade rank; Mitsumasa Hoshina, permanent secretary of the Greater East Asiatic Affairs Ministry, promoted to secretary of the same Ministry with the fourth-grade rank, and Shichiro Suzuki, consul, promoted to consul-general with the fourth-grade rank.

Mito School Strike Ends

The students' strike at the Mito Higher School which continued for the last four days ended at 7 p.m. on October 13, following the all-school rally on the afternoon of the same day. On the day before five student delegates representing the school met in conference with the Education Ministry authorities and as a result of the talks, the students' demand was accepted. All the students are expected to attend classes from Tuesday.

Plans Are Mapped Out To Rebuild Torn Cities

Home Ministry Stipulates Wider Roads, More Parks, Fire-Proof Buildings

A meeting to discuss municipal planning of war devastated cities in the country was held at 9:00 a.m. on Friday attended by officials concerned of the Home Ministry including Sectional Chief Ohashi of the Municipal Planning Section of the State Bureau and sectional chiefs concerned with municipal planning or engineering works of prefectural offices totaling some 100.

At the meeting, the rehabilitation of war devastated cities formed the basic subject of discussion and the views of prefectural governments were given much attention. The Home Ministry reportedly has the intention to formulate its own policy on the basis of these views.

Less Congestion Is Aimed

The views as expressed at the meeting are summaried as follows:

1. Streets: The breadth of streets of cities are to be widened greatly in consideration of the congestion of automobile traffic and construction of big buildings in the future. It is to be stipulated that the breadth of principal trunk highways of medium and small cities be more than 36 meters and of major cities more than 50 meters. Other trunk roads in medium and small cities must be more than 25 meters wide and in major cities more than 36 meters. Auxiliary trunk roads must measure more than 15 meters and even in cases of unavoidable circumstances, they should not be under 8 meters. It is added that standard measurement for division roads be 6 meters or more.

2. Green areas: The acreage of parks and other green areas in cities to total approximately 10 percent of the total area.

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The above-mentioned thefts were detected through Special Sergeant-Major Hiroshi Nakayama who was suspected by a policeman of the Aoyama police station when the former was carrying two bales of rice which he had bought from Aoki on a bicycle trailer on September 12.

Imperial System Hit By Red Party Leader

Yoshio Shiga Seeks Abolishment if Japan Is to Set Up Real Democracy

"It is necessary to abolish the present Tenno (Imperial) system if real democracy is to be established in Japan," Yoshio Shiga, foremost Communist leader who was released from prison on October 10 after 18 years of imprisonment, told foreign correspondents on Friday. The interview took place at Mr. Shiga's temporary residence at Kokubunji in the suburbs of Tokyo.

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Referring to the Shidehara Cabinet, the Communist leader stated that the new Government failed to represent public opinion inasmuch as Prime Minister Baron Kijuro Shidehara himself is directly associated with the Mitsubishi interests. "The new Cabinet," said Mr. Shiga, "is aiming only at protecting the interests of the governing class and, therefore, should be dissolved." He added, however, that this did not mean that the Communist Party will gain power immediately and form a new cabinet.

The Japanese people, in Mr. Shiga's opinion, have failed to realize what democracy really is and, therefore, the first thing for the Communist Party to do is to teach the people what democracy really means. This, he said, involves freedom of the press and freedom in the forthcoming general election.

The staunch Communist stated that the Communist Party welcomed the prospective return home of Communist Party members living abroad at present and that a convention will be held when they come back. The Communist Party intends to open its office in Sendagaya but until then the office will function at the Jiritsu-kan, Mr. Shiga said.

Steel Workers Wanted

A request for 7,000 demobilized soldiers, 1,500 to be skilled workers and 5,500 without experience necessarily, has come to the headquarters of the Guidance Association for the Occupation of Retired Soldiers from the Japan Steel Rod Manufacturing Company. With permission granted from General MacArthur's headquarters for this firm with main factories in Kawasaki and Tsurumi to be converted for iron manufacture, shipbuilding and production of fertilizers, it has adopted a policy of employing only demobilized men. 50 demobilized men have already been recommended and have been well-received by the Japan Steel Rod Manufacturing Company because of their long years of strict training, strength and well-developed sense of responsibility.

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STENOGRAPHER and typists wanted by large industrial firm in Tokyo. High salary offered. Apply Box 34, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

WANTED by foreign correspondent, Japanese male, knowledge of English, able to drive automobile. Apply Box 52, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Situation Wanted

FRENCH speaking elderly foreign lady with excellent reference, seeks position in a family as governess. Apply Box 60, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

INTERPRETER, Tokyo Foreign Language School graduate with 15 years' experience in teaching Japanese to many European students, good references, seeks employment as interpreter, translator, or teacher. Apply Box 38, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

YOUNG Japanese gentleman, graduated from St. Paul's College, Tokyo, with 18 years' experience as clerk in American newspaper company in Tokyo, wishes to offer his services as interpreter, secretary or typist in Allied Forces office between 4:30 p.m. and 8 p.m. Has good references. Apply Box 30, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

JAPANESE lady offers her service as secretary preferably in Allied Forces' office. Speaks and writes good English, lived in London for five years. Apply Box 55, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

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WANTED University student's uniform navy blue or black. Will give blankets in exchange. Apply Box 56, Nippon Times Tokyo.

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AMERICAN officer desires to rent house in Tokyo. Foreign style, furnished house preferred. Apply Box 57, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

WANTS Japanese or foreign, furnished or unfurnished, room, apartment or house to rent or to buy. Apply Box 62, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

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FURS: Mink skins, dyed and natural color, for coats, rugs, etc. Apply Box 32, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

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KAWAI'S small size, upright piano, with 67 keys. Good condition. Apply Box 37, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

LADIES' shoes (black, white and sandal), including 9½ mon and also 9 mon, gentlemen's white shirts, three white (used), and two black—brand new; spare G. E. Mazda lamp (brand new) for Eastman motion picture projector; music notes, operatic aria collection, published in Germany, for immediate sale. Apply Box 47, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

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More Students Voice Protest on Militarism

Various Schools Out on Strike Against Teachings of Old Regime

The wave of liberalism which has spread throughout Japan during the last few weeks since the coming of the Occupation Forces, has manifested itself in the form of strikes at various schools and institutions of higher learning where students have voiced their protest against the elements of militarism still existing in their schools.

The strike at the Mito Higher School, on since October 10, will most probably be called off in a day or two. Several former graduates of the school called on the director of the Department of University Education on Friday afternoon and were clarified on the new education policy of ousting militarism from teaching. With their assurance to explain the policy to the striking students, it is expected the strike will end.

Meanwhile, Principal Shoichi Yasui of the Mito Higher School sent in his resignation to the Education Ministry, saying that everything possible was being done for the speedy solution of the strike affair. The students, wishing also to call off the strike as quickly as possible, sent five respresentatives on Friday to meet Education Minister Tamon Maeda in person.

Ueno Girl's School Students Strike

The strike of the 4th year students of the Ueno Girls' School seemed as if it would be settled by the school's compliance with their request that they hold a meeting of students alone on Thursday afternoon to decide their stand. However on the day of the meeting the school suddenly changed its attitude and tried to intervene, causing indignation and rise of feeling against the school and the meeting ended in great confusion.

Now it seems as if the matter will be more difficult of solution, even from the point of increasing resentment against the vice principal, Miss Masue Ishibashi, who is in the command of the school side. The incident looks as if it will become more complex than ever with the students holding out in opposition.

Another school going on strike was the Fujie Agricultural School in Shizuoka Prefecture with 130 third year students demanding the resignation of Seiitsu Aoki, instructor of military science and training.

The students claim that the strike is a movement against the teachings of Instructor Aoki who despite the termination of the war has not changed his militaristic attitude but the other side of the story is that the teaching staff appropriate stuff which should have been rationed to the students and also disposed of farm products during the summer holidays for their own use.

Chichibu School Protests

Demanding the resignation of Principal Nihei, 200 third and fourth year students of the Chichibu Agricultural School in Saitama Prefecture went on strike from Thursday. It is feared the strike will spread to the first and second year students also.

The students have revolted on the grounds that even with the close of the war, defense and night duties have been demanded of them, trainbe more difficult of solution, even posal made of farm products asd meetings at which petitions for redress to the school authorities were discussed, were stopped.

Pianist Kreutzer Appears

Leonid Kreutzer world famed pianist, emerged from a war-enforced retirement Sunday when he was heard by members of the Fourth Marines in two enthusiastically received concerts at Yokosuka Marine base. Professor Kreutzer, formerly associated with the Japanese Academy of Music, had last performed in January, 1944. His next concert will be given in Yokohama October 23, under auspices of the Army Special Services, probably at the Octagon Theater.

Obituary

Mr. Detaram Issardas, Honorary President of the Indian Merchants' Association of Yokohama, expired on Thursday, October 11, following an operation of stomach cancer at the Imperial University Hospital, Tokyo." Funeral services will be held at his residence, 113 Mukaicho, Shirahata, Kanagawa-ku, Yokohama, on October 17 from 2 to 3 p.m.

Tetsuzo Okada, 77, authority on English literature, passed away at his Setagaya residence in the morning of October 13. Born in Chiba Prefecture, Mr. Okada was graduated from the literature department of Tokyo Imperial University in 1899. During his career he taught at the Military Staff College, Aoyama Gakuin and Waseda University. He also translated the Manyoshu, a collection of Japanese poems, into English and published many books in English.

Dr. Shigeteru Sugiyama, professor at the medical department of Kyoto Imperial University, passed away on October 8 in Hiroshima while he was receivng medical treatment on injuries he suffered from the terrific typhoon which had swept over the city on September 17.

Ace Swimmers Takaishi and Lieut. Wood Meet After 19 Years; Recount 1926 Visit

A happy reunion was made between Katsuo Takaishi, Japan's ace swimmer of Olympic Games fame, and Lieutenant Benton Wood, a member of the American swimming team which visited Japan in 1926, at the Nozawaya Department Store in Yokohama, Saturday last week, according to the Asahi.

Around 4 p.m. Saturday, Takaishi paid a call to Lieutenant Wood at the 2nd floor of the Nozawaya where the Labor Section of the Eighth Army's Administrative Department is quartered. He was accompanied by Shuhei Nishida, his brother-in-law and second-place winner in the pole-vault event at the 10th Olympic Games held in Los Angeles in 1932.

Lieutenant Wood welcomed his one-time rival with remarkable display of friendship. He appeared to be so overwhelmed with joy that he almost refused to listen to Takaishi when the latter explained how circumstances had prevented him from seeing the Lieutenant at the swimming pool of the Tokyo Imperial University on October 5 where the officer expected to meet him.

Swimmer Takaishi explained that he had been bombed out and had evacuated to Ibaraki in the suburbs of Osaka and that he had failed to receive the telegram from Mr. Kitazawa, Chief of the Gymnastics Section of the Education Ministry, who had made endeavors to arrange the meeting between the two swimming champions on October 5.

Lieutenant Wood was grateful when he learned that Mr. Takaishi had come all the way from Osaka to see his old pal. Lively discussion ensued between the two about the American and Japanese swimmers who contested here in 1926—there seemed to be no end to their talks.

When the discussions drifted to the war, Lieutenant Wood said, "Let's forget everything about the by-gone war and let's make endeavors to hold an American-Japanese swimming match again so that amity between the two countries will be restored."

On Sunday, continued the Asahi, Lieutenant Wood met Takaishi in front of the Asahi Office at 1:30 p.m. and the two champions proceeded to the Tokyo Imperial University swimming pool where they swam together as they did exactly 19 years ago. They parted late that afternoon after riding about Tokyo.

Blackmarket Prices Of Foodstuffs Soar

Survey Also Bares Wages of Laborers Have Registered 20 Per Cent Decrease

Blackmarket prices of staple foods have no ceiling, the wages of carpenters and platers have risen higher with the termination of the war, and the prices of daily necessities and the wages of laborers have gone down, reports the Asahi.

The price of rice was 55 times higher than the officially set price in April and May but it has now become 80 times higher and the price of wheat which was formerly 20 times higher than the official price in big cities, has risen 30 times higher.

As to other staple foods including sweet potatoes and Irish potatoes, they are now 23 to 24 times higher whereas they were 15 times more than the official prices in April and May.

Many persons conducting blackmarket dealings have been arrested, some for selling one sho of rice at ¥110, one kan of Irish potatoes at ¥66 an one kan of sweet potatoes at ¥55.

The sale of wheat and potatoes to the Government has not been successful. The sale of wheat was made up to 80 per cent of the set amount and potatoes 60 per cent.

Prices of daily necessities in black market transactions have gone down, and now one yard of cloth which was formerly priced at ¥30 a yard is now ¥15 a yard. The fact that Jikatabi (footwear for laborers) is ¥135 a pair reveals that prices of goods which can be exchanged for foodstuffs are still high or are showing a tendency of becoming higher.

Carpenters and platers who earned ¥30 or so a day during the war, now earn ¥50 to ¥60 a day. Also, the cost of transport has become higher. Generally speaking, the earnings of laborers have registered a 20 per cent drop compared with wartime wages.

DISORDER IN MANCHURIA

Looting, Incendiarism, Acts of Violence Committed by Rioters

Disorder is rife in Manchuria with looting, incendiarism and acts of violence being committed. Speaking of actual conditons, one Korean who managed to reach Seoul recently after leaving Mukden on September 22 said that in Jehol public order was disturbed the greatest. In the cities generally the confusion was not so bad but in Mukden and Hsinking there were even street fights going on for two or three days.

Order was partially preserved in Antung, Kirin and Mutankiang Things quietened down gradually but both the Japanese and Koreans were persecuted by the Manchurians who attacked in groups. The army people suffered the most at the hands of the Manchurians, according to this witness.

In Mukden, after the entry of the Soviet troops on August 18, Manchurian rioters who had been disarmed, plundered and set building afire, endangering the lives of the Japanese who risked their lives going out even in broad daylight in disguise to seek food.

According to another traveler from Manchuria, the occupation forces are sweeping out Japanese militarism However, in spite of efforts for maintenance of peace and order looting, incendiarism and assaults are rampant. Japanese labor corps are at work in coal mines while others have been set to dismantling various facilities from heavy industries to be shipped to the Soviet Union, he said.

Minister Ogasawara To Change Key Men

Commerce-Industry Chief to Pursue Policy of Right Man In Right Place

With the object of putting the right man in the right place, Sankuro Ogasawara, Commerce and Industry Minister, is now planning a big reshuffle of bureau chiefs, Domei reports.

Those who are most likely to be selected as the heads of key positions include Masataka Toyoda, director of the Industrial Bureau as vice-minister; Shoji Suganami, a councilor, as director of the General Affairs Bureau; Takeshi Okamura, fourth section chief of the Government General of the Kanto-Shinyetsu Regional Administration, as director of the Commercial Bureau; Shinzo Okuda, director of the Mining Bureau, as director of the Industrial Bureau; Taro Matsuda, director of the Kyushu Mining Bureau, as director of the Fiber Industry Bureau; Shigeo Kitano, director of the Tobu Mining Bureau, as director of the Mining Bureau; Seitaro Okamatsu, director of the Commercial Affairs Bureau, as director of the Fuel Bureau; Teijiro Yoshida, the fourth and fifth section chief of the Government General of the Tokai-Hokuriku Regional Administration, as director of the Tokai-Hokuriku Regional Administration, as director of the Adjustment Bureau, and Takayuki Yamamoto, general affairs section chief of the General Affair Bureau, as assistant director of the Adjustment Bureau.

Masuo Araki, director of the Electric Power Bureau, will remain in his current post, Domei adds.

AWA MARU DEAD HONORED

Posthumous Promotions Awarded To 10 Government Officials

Shimpei Takeuchi, who was Vice-Minister of the now defunct Greater East Asiatic Affairs Ministry and who was killed in the Awa Maru disaster on April 1 this year, was posthumously granted the Shinnin rank under date of April 1, the Foreign Office, announced on Saturday.

Nine officials who met the same fate as Mr. Takeuchi, also were posthumously honored. Yoshitaro Yamada, Chief of the Research Bureau of the Foreign Office, was granted the first-grade rank; of the civil service Takezo Toko, a secretary of the Greater East Asiatic Affaris Ministry, promoted to councilor with the second-grade rank; Naotake Mori, an inspector of the same Ministry, granted the second-grade rank; Akira Kurakami, first embassy secretary, promoted to embassy counselor with the second-grade rank; Takeji Horiuchi, consul, promoted to consul-general with the second-grade rank; Makoto Hirayanagi second embassy secretary, promoted to embassy secretary with the third-grade rank; Masaji Nonomura consul, promoted to consul-general with the third-grade rank; Mitsumasa Hoshina, permanent secretary of the Greater East Asiatic Affairs Ministry, promoted to secretary of the same Ministry with the fourth-grade rank, and Shichiro Suzuki, consul, promoted to consul-general with the fourth-grade rank.

Mito School Strike Ends

The students' strike at the Mito Higher School which continued for the last four days ended at 7 p.m. on October 13, following the all-school rally on the afternoon of the same day. On the day before five student delegates representing the school met in conference with the Education Ministry authorities and as a result of the talks, the students' demand was accepted. All the students are expected to attend classes from Tuesday.

Plans Are Mapped Out To Rebuild Torn Cities

Home Ministry Stipulates Wider Roads, More Parks, Fire-Proof Buildings

A meeting to discuss municipal planning of war devastated cities in the country was held at 9:00 a.m. on Friday attended by officials concerned of the Home Ministry including Sectional Chief Ohashi of the Municipal Planning Section of the State Bureau and sectional chiefs concerned with municipal planning or engineering works of prefectural offices totaling some 100.

At the meeting, the rehabilitation of war devastated cities formed the basic subject of discussion and the views of prefectural governments were given much attention. The Home Ministry reportedly has the intention to formulate its own policy on the basis of these views.

Less Congestion Is Aimed

The views as expressed at the meeting are summaried as follows:

1. Streets: The breadth of streets of cities are to be widened greatly in consideration of the congestion of automobile traffic and construction of big buildings in the future. It is to be stipulated that the breadth of principal trunk highways of medium and small cities be more than 36 meters and of major cities more than 50 meters. Other trunk roads in medium and small cities must be more than 25 meters wide and in major cities more than 36 meters. Auxiliary trunk roads must measure more than 15 meters and even in cases of unavoidable circumstances, they should not be under 8 meters. It is added that standard measurement for division roads be 6 meters or more.

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"It is necessary to abolish the present Tenno (Imperial) system if real democracy is to be established in Japan," Yoshio Shiga, foremost Communist leader who was released from prison on October 10 after 18 years of imprisonment, told foreign correspondents on Friday. The interview took place at Mr. Shiga's temporary residence at Kokubunji in the suburbs of Tokyo.

Mr. Shiga said that so long as the Imperial system existed, there was the possibility of the remnant military and senior statesmen cliques attempting to utilize the Emperor in order to revive their influences. He declared that there still remained many of these military and official cliques intriguing to restore their power after the occupation forces have been withdrawn. Mr. Shiga observed that there were considerable number of Japanese who are opposed to the Imperial system.

Referring to the Shidehara Cabinet, the Communist leader stated that the new Government failed to represent public opinion inasmuch as Prime Minister Baron Kijuro Shidehara himself is directly associated with the Mitsubishi interests. "The new Cabinet," said Mr. Shiga, "is aiming only at protecting the interests of the governing class and, therefore, should be dissolved." He added, however, that this did not mean that the Communist Party will gain power immediately and form a new cabinet.

The Japanese people, in Mr. Shiga's opinion, have failed to realize what democracy really is and, therefore, the first thing for the Communist Party to do is to teach the people what democracy really means. This, he said, involves freedom of the press and freedom in the forthcoming general election.

The staunch Communist stated that the Communist Party welcomed the prospective return home of Communist Party members living abroad at present and that a convention will be held when they come back. The Communist Party intends to open its office in Sendagaya but until then the office will function at the Jiritsu-kan, Mr. Shiga said.

Steel Workers Wanted

A request for 7,000 demobilized soldiers, 1,500 to be skilled workers and 5,500 without experience necessarily, has come to the headquarters of the Guidance Association for the Occupation of Retired Soldiers from the Japan Steel Rod Manufacturing Company. With permission granted from General MacArthur's headquarters for this firm with main factories in Kawasaki and Tsurumi to be converted for iron manufacture, shipbuilding and production of fertilizers, it has adopted a policy of employing only demobilized men. 50 demobilized men have already been recommended and have been well-received by the Japan Steel Rod Manufacturing Company because of their long years of strict training, strength and well-developed sense of responsibility.

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Changes in the Constitution

The most significant among the countless significant reforms which are crowding upon Japan in breath-taking succession these days is the proposed revision of the Constitution. It is obvious that such a revision of the Constitution is imminent. Prime Minister Shidehara, in his first meeting with General MacArthur last Thursday, was pointedly told that the reforms which Japan must undertake "will unquestionably involve a liberalization of the Constitution". But even without such a reminder, it should be clear that a thorough change in the Constitution is needed, for it stands to reason that the reforms which Japan must carry out are so fundamental that they cannot be effected by statute legislation alone. To make these reforms thoroughly effective and to assure their permanence, they must be based on a change in the fundamental law of the land.

Already the Government has announced that the Cabinet is taking up the matter with Minister Without Portfolio Joji Matsumoto, an eminent jurist, playing the leading role. At the same time, the appointment of Prince Fumimaro Konoye, former Prime Minister, to assist Marquis Koichi Kido, Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, indicates that similar activity is also brewing in the Imperial Household. The appointment of Dr. Soichi Sasaki, professor emeritus of the Kyoto Imperial University and an outstanding liberal authority on constitutional law, to the post of consultant in the office of the Lord Privy Seal, and the rumored possibility of the appointment to a similar post of Dr. Yasaka Takagi, former professor at the Tokyo Imperial University who, besides being the nation's foremost authority on American constitutional history, has a record of notable activity in the interests of Japanese-American cooperation before the war, offer a revealing indication of the direction which this activity is likely to take. Undoubtedly preparations are being made for the Throne to submit to the Diet the draft of some liberal amendments to the Constitution in the relatively near future.

The necessity for changes at this time does not necessarily mean that the old Constitution was altogether bad. Many of the evils in the Japanese body politic were due not so much to the Constitution as to the fact that the Constitution was ignored and subverted. With all its limitations, it served a useful purpose in weaning Japan from its old feudalistic governmental organization and establishing at least the form of a modern constitutional state.

But the fact that the Constitution could be often ignored and subverted and that despite its form the Japanese Government could continue to act the part of a feudalistic anomaly among nations indicates some defects in the Constitution itself. Japan's mad course of action during the past few years and her present defeat prove that the time is over-ripe for changes in the Constitution which would guard against the seizure of power by such elements as those who have until recently misruled the country. The time has come for Japan to make an advance beyond the limit to which her present Constitution has brought her.

One change which will obviously have to be made is the elimination of all provisions relating to the Army and Navy. With the disarmament of Japan, these provisions will become superfluous. In this connection, it will be remembered that the military often took advantage of the Imperial prerogative of command to go over the head of the Government. It was this practice which often enabled the Army and Navy to take an independent line of action contrary to the desire of the Government. Now is the opportunity to eliminate for all time the troublesome provision in the Constitution which made this dangerous practice possible. There must be no such anomalous ambiguity of authority in the future. The Government of Japan must be one which is disciplined and unified within itself and possessed of an indivisible responsibility.

Among other changes which should be made are such matters as the clearing up of the present ambiguous status of the Cabinet so as to make it strictly responsible to the Diet, the extension of the powers of the Diet and particularly the elimination of the provision which enables the Government to adopt automatically the budget for the previous year if the Diet should fail to agree on new appropriations, and the specific inclusion in the Constitution of a bill of rights comparable to the first ten amendments to the United States Constitution or comparable to the Declaration of the Rights of Man adopted by the National Constituent Assembly at the time of the French Revolution. These changes are essential to make the Government really representative of the will of the people and to assure that the people may be able to formulate their will without coercion or intimidation.

There are other matters which might be taken up, such as the powers of the House of Peers and the functions of the Privy Council. But while these are not so fundamental and may not require a constitutional amendment, the previously mentioned matters are fundamental to the establishment of a truly democratic government in Japan and they do require definite changes in the Constitution.

At this time when the Government of Japan is in a sense on trial before the eyes of the world and before the eyes of its own people, what sort of changes it will undertake in its structure, whether these changes will be readily made on its own initiative or whether they will have to be forced by outside pressure, will determine the speed with which Japan can be reinstated in the family of nations. Prince Konoye, in a recent interview, has given out indications that seem to offer hope of promising developments. For her own good, it is to be hoped that Japan will do an adequate job of bringing her Constitution up to date.

PRESS COMMENTS

Monday, October 15

EXTENSION OF THE RIGHT TO VOTE AND SIMPLIFICATION OF ELECTION

MAINICHI—The decision to grant the right to vote to men and women of 20 years and over is certainly a bold stroke. Everything else should be done in this fashion. Now is the time when everything should be restored to a clean-slate basis. Politics, too, must make provisions to find out what the people in general desire. Hence, the present realization of the qualification for the election. Efforts must be made to make it easy for the voters to vote according to their free will and judgment and to improve the voting system so as to have the will of even the minority reflected in the Diet.

In order to have it realized, all sorts of official and unofficial interference should be got rid of. This is too patent to mention. Heretofore, even the Government authorities who should have known this, offered interference, purposely or unconsciously, by guiding the voters through disciplined elections and what not. The recommendation election as was done in the previous election was an extraordinary case. Where guidance seemed to be proper, the results in many cases turned out to be the election of insignificant men. In the forthcoming general elections, no interference whatever should be made. The Government authorities can dwell on the necessity of voting because of its bearing on the interests of the public and by that means prevent absentees, but they should not force voters to vote. To respect the free will of the voters to gain natural results is the first step of new politics.

What should not be forgotten in this connection is simplification of the election proceedings. Heretofore, voting itself was troublesome and the voters had to guard against the possible danger of action against the law. This was one of the causes which prevented the renovation of the Diet. The term of office of Representatives is considered too long, it being four years, especially in view of the fast-changing situation in this country. It would be a good idea to shorten the term to two years, and it will not be a bad idea to adopt the American system of changing half of the Representatives every two years. For the purpose of giving political training to the people it will be necessary to hold elections from time to time and simplify the method. So long as election remains a troublesome matter, no progress of the State is possible.

BRIGHT FUTURE LIES AHEAD IF WE'RE WISE TO OURSELVES

Commentator Tells What's Beyond Present Transient Cabinet Changes And Other Tribulations

By IPPEI FUKUDA

It seems inevitable that a crushing defeat in war should usher in a succession of feeble, short-lived Cabinets in the badly mauled country. Japan has, since General Tojo was forced by the deadweight of ugly circumstances to resign in late July of last year, become a replica of the tragic picture of Germany over the aftermath of World War I. With the Reich in a state of flux, the Germans could do no better than look on with amazement and anguish the parade of hit-and-run governments, each confronted by momentous issues but all going to pieces in no time under the very weight of the highly exacting jobs On July 22, 1944, General Kuniaki Koiso appeared on a similar scene, heading an effete stop-gap Cabinet which lasted only nine months. His regime came as noiselessly as it faded away without leaving even a tin souvenir to be remembered by. In the light of recent disclosures about Japan's fast deteriorating resistance leading to the resignation of his immediate predecessor, one wonders what on earth might have prevented General Koiso from facing the fact with courage to seek peace by surrender. Had he done so, he could have saved much blood and more people from being bombed out. His grave sin of omission was to be redressed by his successor, Admiral Kantaro Suzuki, whose name will go down in history as a stalwart pinch-hitter in the losing game of the Greater East Asia War. As the Admiral stated to the Press a few days after he resigned early in September, from the day of its formation the Suzuki Cabinet staked its all on its fight for peace with an avowed singleness of purpose.

We stand today too close to the scene of yet another ministerial change to draw up an accurate inventory of the achievements, or their absence, of the outgoing Higashikuni administration. It is true that it was specifically called upon to tide over the chaotic interlude of post-surrender days. Again no one can deny it credit for having staved off with consummate skill such sporadic guerilla actions in the mainland and beyond as had been feared by some It is equally evident, however, that no modest share of credit for the success should go to General Douglas MacArthur, the Allied Supreme Commander, whose well thought out approach to and effective pursuance of occupation policy has been instrumental in bringing about a perfectly peaceful change from Japan under arms and at war into a chastened nation. To put it politely, Prince Higashikuni left much to be desired when he offered to resign on October 5. At least practically nothing was done toward easing up the Gordian knot of the food problem which, calling as it does for immediate attention of the government as the source of all evils, both actual and predictable, must have outweighed other considerations in the face of a hard winter in sight. Reconversion problems were left in the lurch What pattern of government Japan is to have was but vaguely dealt with in the Premier's press interview. And besides, the Higashikuni Cabinet set a record in the race for shortening the span of our ministerial life. It bowed itself out of power in barely a month and a half. A pious hope for a more generous space of existence is pinned on Baron Shidehara's government which has just made its appearance. After all is said and done, swift changes in the government do prey on the general sense of continuity not only among the people but also among those who control government, institutions and enterprises.

A Decided Handicap

After 14 years of retirement, Baron Kijuro Shidehara has come back to public life. His 25 years of previous government service were chiefly concerned with Japan's foreign relations the conduct of which remained in masterly hands while Baron Shidehara was Foreign Minister. At a press interview on the eve of his installation in Premiership, he admitted with his usual forthrightness that internal politics are not his strong point. His lack of experience in State affairs nearer home is decidedly a handicap under the present portentous circumstances. Elements which are likely to push and heave at the new Cabinet are many. There are new liberal parties and proletarian groups which are "springing up almost daily." They have already proclaimed dissatisfaction over the choice of Baron Shidehara. They are demanding a popular democratic government.

As a matter of fact, liberation of our liberals from the shackles of the militarists came too sudden. The political pendulum swung fast from right to left. This accounts for the inordinate vim with which they are now found advancing all sorts of new ideas, helpful or otherwise. Manifold are the views which the liberals, drunk for the moment with wine of their easy and unexpected victory over their age-long oppressors, are dumping on the forum and in the Press with gusto: they range from what were regarded as "dangerous thoughts" a short while ago down to advocacy of constitutional monarchy after the British pattern. Apparently, abrupt shifting of the scene has swept them off their feet so much so that they seem to forget for the present the poignant truth that their newly won triumph is more of a godsend than the reward of their labor. In saying this, I do not deny the fact that there were militant liberals who, upon pain of severe penalties, sought to pull down the bastion of militarism by boring from within. But it was Japan's defeat followed by the Allied occupation which did the work. I do not think, notwithstanding, that it will be long before the elated liberals sober down and their multiple proposals and aspirations coalesce into agreement on what is the best form of government for the freed country. The Japanese are essentially a temperate and practical people: they are not slow to take in the pros and cons of a situation however complicated nor are they by disposition so hopelessly partial to argument for argument's sake.

A Man of Sincerity

Granted that Baron Shidehara the new Premier is quite a novice in home affairs. And yet no one doubts even for a moment that he is a man of utmost sincerity harnessed with worldwide reputation as a superb veteran diplomat. As Mr. Miles Vaughn of the United Press predicts, he will and can husband the most complete possible cooperation with General MacArthur and the Allies. It should be obvious to anyone that the singular position of Japan today and for some time to come calls for a statesman whose mastery of diplomacy has been tried and proved.

As I think of it, there is not a speck of truth in the comments cropping up on and off in the capitals of the United Nations that hold that General MacArthur is "too soft" to the Japanese. The fact is although his contact with the vanquished is loaded with thoughtfulness, the Supreme Commander has effected his objectives one after another with the acumen and dispatch of an able executive. Under him the demobilization of the Japanese forces has progressed smoothly. Up to September 24, says a communique issued by the Board of Information, more than 81 per cent of the armed forces were demobilized. The task was to be completed by October 15. All in all, it is a good showing. Complete disarmament of Japan, once one of the most formidable military Powers in the world, presents a startling picture. The spectacle stirs the imagination of thinking people. Writes Mr. Winston Churchill in his classic work, "The World Crisis":

> Judged by Gladstonian standards, Germany issued from the war (1914-18) and the peace with many positive advantages. She had in fact realized all the main objectives of British Liberal policy in the Victorian era. Defeat has given the German people effective control of their own affairs. A domestic self-determination has been achieved The abolition of compulsory military service has always seemed to British eyes a boon and not an injury. The restriction of armaments enforced by treaties upon Germany is today extolled as the highest goal to which all nations should aspire.

Most of the British statesman's predictions came true. It may be said with equal consistency that Japan in her similar debacle is entitled to the advantages to which Germany of 1918 became heir.

A Blessing In Disguise

Whether she likes it or not, progressive disarming of Japan will in the end strip her of her entire combat power on land, sea and in the air. One would do well not to entertain any wishful illusion about it. When passions and agonies of war peter out, the people will sober down to realize many a bright side to the gloomy picture. Of the promised blessings in disguise which sweeping disarmament will confer on the country the most obvious is a substantial reduction in our national expenditures. It should be recalled that in the fiscal year of 1934 the upkeep and expansion of the Army and the Navy cost the Empire some ¥1,300,000,000 out of the total budget of ¥2,142,528,000. With the coming of the war, disbursements for the war machine rose to staggering figures. The war machine gobbled up ¥27,000,000,000 of the total expenditures of ¥35,938,680,000 for the fiscal year of 1943. Deprived of the big spender, so much money is bound to find better employment: the savings will come handy in making Japan expand "vertically rather than horizontally," as General MacArthur put it in his address of September 2. Part of the indemnities demanded by the Allied Powers may be met by it. Or it can be switched away into means with which to raise our trade and industry on their feet again. In an envisagement of the predictable future based on common sense there looms the problem of probable over-production of goods in the United States which will have to seek its outlet in markets abroad. "Vertical" re-maturing of Japan economically will fit into the picture of a mutually beneficial arrangement when normalcy returns to the disrupted international relations.

Another advantage lies in that Japan minus her teeth ceases to be a menace to her neighbors and world peace. Repetition of the horrid orgies of Togo and his cohort will be thus stopped once and for all. And then scrapping of compulsory military conscription should bring joy to youth in particular. They will no longer be called to the colors: avenues to a fuller and more useful life will beckon them instead.

Unmistakable as the saving graces of the thorough disarmament of this country are, one is reminded of what happened in Germany under Adolf Hitler. All the rosy hopes held out for her future by the former British Prime Minister were remorselessly scuttled by the Fuehrer. Stealthily and with incredible speed, the Third Reich rose again to formidable military might. In the light of the subsequent frustration of treaties and other safeguards designed to ensure peace and security for the world by the victors in the first Great War, it seems only natural that the leaders of the United Nations should be more cautious in preparing a recipe of a sure-cure for the war-ridden world.

To enthrone reason and equity in place of force as arbiter over international disputes is the prime objective the Allied leaders have so far been striving at. It would not do for them to make the goal and set their work at rest there. The main thing is to keep the security organization which they have created alive and effective for all times. The task of necessity invites long range views and, in some cases, determined departures from old ways. For instance, such contemplation as that of conferring on Japan by agreement among the Powers directly concerned the status of perpetual neutrality on the model of Switzerland or Belgium. In the birth-throe of a new world, every conceivable help should be enlisted: no idea, however fantastic, should be dismissed lightly. Japan neutralized permanently would be particularly welcome to China who has often felt the prongs of aggression from her militarily superior neighbor while, internally, the Japanese themselves will thereby be able to perpetuate the undoubted advantages which I have touched upon.

Given a chance, Japan, I am sure, will rise again a self-contained, civilized nation and not a menace to the rest of the world as did Nazi Germany. There is no disputing the fact that the Japanese are a hard-working and intelligent people. Japan can and will count on this incorruptible asset of hers.

U.S. Editorial Comments

Gen. MacArthur Action

General of the Army MacArthur has abruptly ordered the Japanese to dismiss their police chiefs, free all political prisoners, disband the "thought police," and establish complete freedom of the press, of speech, and of religion. This is an experiment so novel in human history as to demand attention.

Almost all other conquerers have started out with the censorship, the rack, the thumbscrew and their own brand of control in the interests of "order." MacArthur happens to be so strong in Japan that he does not have to worry unduly about order; he can therefore make the immediate institution of freedom his sternest dictate. Perhaps MacArthur will prove one of the greatest boons ever to come to the Japanese people in their age long history.

The President's message on the atomic bomb has the shrewd, if uninspiring, stamp of Missouri horse sense. Now that Truman has defined the next step in atomic bomb policy, it is really very difficult to see what else could have been suggested.

The Atomic Bomb

There are two very sound elements in the President's proposals. The first is the recommendation that the whole project be removed from Army control and set up as a civilian scientific operation. The second is the shift of emphasis from the question of giving away the secret "to the question of securing international advise and agreement on what should be done with the thing itself."

What secrets there are about the process are good for no more than a few years at most, and it is folly to suppose that we can blackmail the Russians or anyone else by the threat to withhold them. It is not foolish to say to the Russians and everyone else that this thing is here, an appalling menace to every civilized society; that we can greatly aid any rational proposal for controlling it by contributing the technical knowledge we have acquired, and stand ready to do so but that obviously, in default of any such proposal, it will be a matter of the devil take the hindmost.

And we are not hindmost. Mr. Truman opens the way to such a policy. Bringing it to fruition will still be a colossal job of statesmanship, on which one Presidential message can be no more a tiny beginning.

It is flattering to American pride that the executive committee of the United Nations organization meeting at London has decided by a vote of nine to three to recommend that the permanent headquarters of the organization should be in the United States.

Yet the wisdom of locating the United Nations in the United States is open to question, particularly in view of the fact that in the League of Nations buildings in Switzerland's Geneva, the world already has a ready-made center which could be moved into promptly.

If the outcome of the first meeting of the Council of Foreign Ministers proves anything it proves how dangerous it is to hold an international conference unless, in advance of the opening meeting, a substantial measure of agreement had been attained among the participants.

For that reason the Department of State was well advised to suggest the postponement of the inter-American conference which was scheduled to open October 20 at Rio de Janeiro. The Peron regime was one of the adherents to the Act of Chapultepec, but it today had been for some time engaged in treating the pledges it assumed under that agreement as scraps of paper.

A monkey wrench would be thrown into any conference, by the participation of such a regime in any multilateral engagement which it would seek either to disregard or to distort. It is satisfactory to note the end of hypocrisy and the return of realism in the treatment of the problem of Argentina. But, in undoing the grim mistake made at San Francisco, when, as a result of American railroading, Argentina was made a member of the "peace-loving" United Nations without even a debate, unity of policy between us and other republics of the new world is a prime essential. Rio can wait.

"The month-old conference in Chungking is more than a problem of unifying a nation. It is a problem of merging two distinct governments. Both Chinese Governments have certain realistiv powers. The pressure on Yenan is to give its democratic principles wider influence. The pressure on Chungking is to find unity and make good its international commitments. The pressure on both is to avoid the self-destruction of civil war.

DEEP RELIGIOUS PHILOSOPHY NOTED BEHIND BASSHO'S WORK

Unfathomable Meaning Seen in Simple Poem On A Frog Leadping Into a Pond

By T. S.

I

Buddhism, as is well known, has been a great factor in developing Japanese culture, and since the Kamakura era, especially under the Hohjo regime, Zen Buddhism has exercised a unique influence in moulding the Japanese character and in stimulating the Japanese intellect. Zen thus entered very early into the spirit of the samurai and into various departments of Japanese art and culture, such as the noh play, tea-cult, arts of flower-arrangement and landscape-gardening, painting, sculpture, etc. It was not until later, however, in the middle of the Tokugawa era to be exact, that Zen began to have a marked influence on Japanese literature. During the Ashikaga period, the Zen monks were the guardians of Japanese learning; for if there had been no Zen monasteries we would not have had either the Gosan prints of the Chinese classics or Zen literature, nor would there have been any schools of learning where the warriors of those days could be initiated into the ancient lore of Japan. But it was in the haiku form of poetry that what may be specifically called Japanese Zen-style literature reached its full development. The haiku, we can safely say, embodies to a great extent the spirit of Zen. Of course all haiku is not Zen; there are many haiku poems which have nothing to do with Zen; but haiku would no doubt be the choice if Zen wanted to make its own poetic form of expression suited to Japanese psychology. The creator of haiku, after all, was none other than Basho (1643-1694) who was a student of Buccho the Zen master. His first utterance, which really expresses his understanding of Zen, is said to have been the following:

> Furu-ike ya
> Kawazu tobikomu
> Midzu no oto!

which literally translated means:

> Into the ancient pond
> A frog jumps
> Water's sound!

The following story is told about how he came to compose this haiku: When Basho was studying Zen under his master Buccho, the latter one day paid him a visit and asked, "How are you getting on these days?"

Basho said, "After the recent rain the moss has grown greener than ever."

Buccho posed another question to sound out the depths of Basho's understanding of Zen, "What Buddhism is there even before the moss has grown greener?"

This question is tantamount to Christ's saying, "I am even before Abraham was." The Zen master wants to know who this "I" is. With the Christians probably the mere assertion, "I am,' was enough, but in Zen the question must be asked and an answer must be forthcoming. For this is an essential part of Zen intuition. So Buccho asks in effect, "What is there even before the world came into existence?" That is to say, "Where was God even before He commanded, 'Let there be light'?" Buccho the Zen master is not just talking about the recent rainfall and the green moss growing fresher; what he wants to know is the cosmic landscape prior to the creation of all things. How can we reckon timeless time? Is it no more than an empty concept? If it is not, we must be able to describe it somehow for others. Basho's answer was: "A frog jumps into the water and one hears the sound!"

The modern form of haiku is said to have originated with this utterance of Basho's. But it may be difficult for the ordinary reader to discover the intrinsic connection which exists between it and the spirit of Zen, and a few explanatory words are needed to clear up this point.

Let us first see what Basho wants to convey in this haiku on the frog. Most modern interpreters would like to pursue the following line of interpretation, taking the poem to be a most exquisite description of a sense of solitude or tranquillity.

An ancient pond is likely to be located in some old temple grounds, dotted with many stately trees. Around the pond itself there are odd-looking shrubs and bushes with outstretching branches and thickly grouped leaves. Such surroundings add to the tranquillity of the unrippled surface of the pond. When this is disturbed by a jumping frog, the disturbance itself enhances the reigning tranquillity; the sound of the jumper reverberates and the reverberation makes us doubly conscious of the serenity of the whole situation. However, this consciousness is awakened only in him whose spirit is really in consonance with the world-spirit itself. It took Basho, the truly great haiku poet, to give voice to this intuition or inspiration.

Thus these critics apparently consider Zen to be the teaching of the world-spirit of absolute tranquillity and Basho's poem to be in consonance with this spirit wherein Zen and haiku find their common source of inspiration.

To my mind, however, to understand Zen as a gospel of quietism is not at all to the point, nor is it the way to interpret Basho's haiku, forthe latter is far from being an appreciation of tranquillity. A double mistake is thus committed here. As regards Zen, I have had occasion to give my views elsewhere, and will confine myself here to the correct interpretation of Basho. First of all, we must know that the haiku does not express ideas, but that it puts forward imageries reflecting intuitions. These imageries are not figurative representations made use of by the poetic mind; they directly point to original intuitions and indeed are intuitions themselves. When the latter are attained, the imageries become transparent and are immediate expressions of experience. An intuition being too intimate, too personal, too immediate, cannot be communicated to others; to do this it calls up imageries by means of which it becomes transferable. But to those who have never had such experiences it is difficult, almost impossible, to reach the fact itself merely through imageries, because in this case imageries are transformed into ideas or concepts, and the mind would then attempt to give them an intellectual interpretation as some critics do with Basho's haiku on the ancient pond. Such an attempt will altogether destroy the inner truth and beauty contained in the haiku.

As long as we are moving on the surface of consciousness, we can never get away from ratiocination, and the ancient pond is understood as symbolizing solitude and tranquillity, while a frog jumping into it and the sound issuing therefrom are taken for instruments whereby to set off and also to increase the general sense of eternal quietness all round. But Basho the poet is not living there as we are; he has passed through the outer crust of consciousness away down into its deepest recesses, into a realm of unthinkables, into the unconscious, which is even beyond the unconscious generally conceived by scientists. Basho's ancient pond lies on the other side of eternity in the realm of timeless time; it is so "ancient" indeed that nothing more ancient can exist. No scale of consciousness can measure it. It is the place from which all things come, it is the source of this world of particulars, yet in itself it shows no particularization. We come to it when we go beyond the "rainfall" and "the moss growing greener." But when this is intellectually conceived, it becomes an idea and begins to have an existence outside this world of particulars, thus becoming an object of intellection.

(To Be Continued)